



The New Perfection Heating Plate

has proved a great convenience to all users of the

New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

This year we are selling The New Perfection Broiler The New Perfection Toaster The New Perfection Griddle

each designed specially for use on the New Perfection Stove.

With these appliances and the New Perfection glass door steel oven, the New Perfection is just as complete and efficient a stove as a regular coal range. Certainly, it is much cleaner and cheaper.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(Incorporated)

San Francisco, Cal. San Jose, Cal. Marysville, Cal. Seattle, Wash.
Los Angeles, Cal. Stockton, Cal. Fresno, Cal. Spokane, Wash.
San Diego, Cal. Sacramento, Cal. Portland, Ore. Tacoma, Wash.



Why Look Older Than You Are?

The gentleman to the right of the reader (sketched from life) is wearing old style or pasted double-vision lenses. The lines of the reading wafers are noticeably prominent and he has difficulty in adjusting his eyes to the lenses. The cement used to join the two lenses has become clouded and has made his glasses misty.

The two figures to the left (sketched from life) are wearing Kryptok double-vision lenses. There are no seams on these glasses, because the reading lenses are fused invisibly within the distance lenses. These latter two persons are at ease, look dignified and comfortable.

Alfred D. Fairweather

Manufacturing Optician

FORT STREET-HARRISON BLOCK

Special Sale of

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

For the 4th of July Trade

K. UYEDA

MILLINER

NUUANU STREET, ABOVE KING

Refreshing as a Night's Sleep

One of the best things about Stearns' Headache Wafers is that they not only cure the headache quickly but leave your head "as clear as a bell." The heavy, druggy feeling that follows the use of most headache remedies is wholly unknown to users of

Stearns' Headache Wafers (Shac)

Many people say "they are as refreshing as a night's sleep" for they simply drive away the pain, leaving the head normally at ease.

You can depend upon Stearns' Headache Wafers just as millions of others have done for years; and they relieve not only headaches but many other kinds of pain; yet they are and always have been free from opiates, morphine, chloral and other habit-forming drugs.

After one trial you will know that these tiny, tasteless snow-white wafers should always be kept at hand. Be sure to get STEARNS'—the genuine.

"THE PEOPLE SHALL JUDGE US!"

Roosevelt Man's Speech Which Was One of Convention's Sensations

Honolulu people who have returned from the Chicago convention look upon the speech made by Henry H. Allen of Kansas, a Roosevelt delegate, as one of the most dramatic happenings of a dramatic week. The statement was made just before the nomination of Mr. Taft on June 22. Mr. Allen said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: We have reached a point where a majority of the Roosevelt delegates feel that they can no longer share in the responsibility for the acts of this convention. We have contended with you until we have exhausted every parliamentary privilege in the effort to have placed upon the roll the names of men legally elected.

When, by using the votes of the delegates whose rights to sit in this convention are challenged, you took a position which places the power of a political committee above the authority of 77,000 majority, elected in a legal primary in California, we decided that your steam roller had exceeded the speed limit. Since then we have asked for no roll call.

You have now completed the seating of all contested delegates, using the votes of the contested delegates to accomplish your purpose. We cannot, in justice to ourselves, share the responsibility of a convention which has said to Ohio—the home of President Taft—that a majority of 47,000 voters, obtained in a legal primary election, must stand aside for the political dictum of a national committee.

We cannot become parties with you in a declaration to Pennsylvania that a defeated committeeman, sitting in an obscure room of this building, can nullify the 130,000 majority by which Pennsylvania gave expression to her wishes.

We will not put ourselves in a position to be bound by any act in which you say to the majority who rejected Mr. Taft in New Jersey, to the majority who rejected him in Wisconsin, to the majority who rejected him in Minnesota, to the majority who rejected him in Maine, to the majority who rejected him in Maryland, to the majority in South Dakota, to the majority in North Dakota, which gave him only

1500 votes out of 59,000; to the majority which rejected him in Nebraska, in Oregon, Minnesota, Kansas, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and North Carolina—that all these majorities added together went down under the mere rulings of a political committee.

We will not join you in saying to the home State of Abraham Lincoln that the 150,000 majority with which we defeated Mr. Taft and his managers in Illinois was overruled by these very managers with the consent of those who have arrogated powers never intended to be theirs.

Mr. Payne sought to question the Republicanism of these Republican States yesterday. Until he can show a better record than is shown by the results of his type of conservative leadership, he is estopped from criticism. When Theodore Roosevelt left the White House four years ago, he left you an overwhelming majority in both branches of Congress, he left you an overwhelming majority in all the great Republican States; he left you a record on which you could elect Mr. Taft, he left you a Progressive program to carry forward. That program was buried beneath an avalanche of words at Winona, and eighteen Republican Governors were buried beneath an avalanche of votes which rebuked recalcitancy to party pledges.

A big majority in the lower house gave way to Democrats, and in the Senate was reduced to a mere majority. So much for your conservative leadership, Mr. Payne.

We will not participate with you in completing the scuttling of the ship. We will not say to the young men of the Nation, who are longing to catch step with the party of their fathers, that we have nothing better to offer them at this hour than this new declaration of human rights, as its last act, holds greater power than a majority of more than 2,000,000 voters.

We do not bolt, we merely ask that you do not, and we refuse to be bound by this convention. We have been with you ten days; we have fought with you five days for a "square deal." We shall sit in protest, and the people who sent us here shall judge us.

EATING OF CANDY GROWS BY BOUNDS

Americans, Mostly Women, Last Year Ate Over One Million Tons of Sweets

Think of it! Miss America ate 1,000,000 tons of candy last year. She will eat as much or more this year. Next year she may beat all previous records. She is the real, original and only "Kandy Kid," says an exchange. Just now she is eating more than she ever ate before. For Christmas is coming and the candy-eating record must fall. The "female of the species" eats the candy. She keeps the rest of the country busy raising the money wherewith to purchase more sweet stuff.

It costs every man, woman and child in the United States just about \$5 a year for chocolates, bonbons, marshmallows, gum drops, all-day suckers and lemon drops. That is, it would cost that sum if the cost were prorated equally among the 93,000,000 folks in the Nation.

In 1910 we ate 2,500,000,000 pounds of candy. It is admitted that most of it was consumed by the feminine sex. And yet, in spite of all this, people wonder why so many American maids and matrons are fat!

Candy factories have doubled in number within the last few years. We are eating fifty times as much of the subtly and frankly sweet stuff as we did twenty years ago. Children must have candy every day, and the children's mothers nibble at it all day long and consume a half-pound box nearly every evening. Strong men have fallen a victim to its insidiousness and sit at their desks furiously gnawing at taffy, fudge and other sticky concoctions. They would as soon think of going without their collars as without their daily ration.

If we would quit eating candy in this country for two years we would have saved enough money to pay off the national debt.

With the candy money spent in one year in this country we could buy our Uncle Samuel 100 new battleships of the Dreadnought type. But we cannot eat warships, and the sweet tooth of America must be filled. With that \$500,000,000 we would be able to drain every acre of swamp land in the Mississippi valley.

With that \$500,000,000 we could build and fortify, fill up and dig over again another Panama canal, but we must have our daily ration of candy if butter goes up to 40 cents a pound and eggs become as precious as the glittering gems from Golconda.

When father was a boy only rich children had candy every day. A nickel's worth of candy would bribe a whole schoolroom. That same nickel's worth of candy was a whole Christmas itself. You had candy to eat only on extra special occasions like Christmas, the Fourth of July and during the county fair.

Four times as much candy is now made yearly in the United States as was made ten years ago. The appetite of the "Candy Kid" is increasing. Candy shops are thicker now than saloons were in the old days. The output of 1910 was double that of 1905 and was 50 per cent greater than that of 1900.

I took ashore, Dr. Cook's intelligent Esquimaux loved gumdrops. He loved them no better, however, than the American Miss likes toasted marshmallows. The little boys and girls of the congested districts of any big city make steady and reliable consumers of the cheaper grades of candy. New York's candy experts claim that one-half the money that goes into the tills

of the candy dealers in that city comes out of the tenement districts.

Watch the children of the public school make a rush for the candy shop during the recess period. Their pennies and nickels come over the counters by the score. Notice, too, how a number of these thirty dealers in candies always try to get in the very shadow of these school buildings. They know the number of coins that will be theirs if they manage to get into a good location where the sweets will lure the children. The school lunch may cut into their profits, but there is no hope that it will finally break them of the habit.

Chocolates are the most popular of all the vari-colored, multi-shaped wares displayed in the windows of the confectioner. They are getting more so every year. The bonbon is going back in the esteem of the populace. Marranglases, eclairs, wafers, etc., etc., and confections are holding their own.

Undoubtedly the candy habit is spreading. Candy is more extensively advertised than ever before. Grown folks never think of being ashamed of their candy-eating proclivities. Indians down on the reservations eat candy as ravenously as they once ate melon in the opinion of the Ethiopians.

Hundreds and thousands of tons are eaten every day. The market varies but little in the summer and spring months, but it gets a little better along in the holiday season, when everybody feels like he ought to buy something and finally winds up by purchasing some candy.

Lollipop is for the penny trade, make up a great part of the candy business in many localities, but it is the box trade, the chocolate trade, that counts most in the grand total. Candy is shipped by the trainload, but the American Miss eats more candy than the maid of any other nation in the world.

Candy is one of the everyday luxuries that keep the people poor. It is a drain that never ceases. Children of all ranks in the social scale buy candy by the penny's worth or the dollar's worth. Plain sugar, some extract of the cocoa bean or some other flavoring are fused together and straightway this mixture becomes a thing that will coax money from the pockets of misers.

The candy factories buy sugar by the trainload and employ help by the thousand. Machines, however, now do much of the work that was once done by the deft fingers of the candy dipper. The best candies are still handmade. When you pay 50, 60 or 80 cents a pound for candies, you can gamble that you are getting the pure handmade goods.

There is not so much profit in the candy business, after all, for the competition between manufacturers is keen, and the main thing in the trade is to keep the trainloads of goods moving from the stewing pans of the factory into the mouths of the consumers.

Candy is pure enough these days to satisfy the most exacting of the poor-food reformers. This is especially true of all the sweetstuffs that are shipped from one state to another. The national statutes have made this possible, but it took some time to convince the man who makes the candy that the law meant just what it said.—St. Louis Republic.

GREATER USE OF TYPEWRITERS IN CHINA

Importers of American typewriting machines report that recent changes in Chinese political and commercial organization are increasing their sales.

There has been a steady increase in the use of typewriters among progressive Chinese business houses for some time, and the movement toward modern things generally following the revolution is stimulating the adoption of all such modern business conveniences. Foreign firms in the open ports are also increasing the use of typewriters. Until recently many of them still corresponded in handwriting and it has been difficult to break some of the old and conservative firms away from such methods. However, about 500 typewriters are now in use among such firms in Hongkong at present and at least 450 of these machines are American. Purely Chinese firms are now using perhaps 50 machines and more are being sold daily. Business college instruction in various Hongkong schools is producing a large and increasing force of stenographers among young Chinese and Eurasian people, so that the possible use of typewriters to advantage is greatly increasing.

It is difficult to ascertain the exact imports of typewriters into China. Imports of such machines in the national customs returns are included in other general items. Details of imports of such machines in various ports show importations of typewriters to the value of \$48,112 gold in 1910, of which about 60 per cent go to Shanghai, but these figures are incomplete and the valuation is more or less empirical. It is probable that imports of typewriters into China and Hongkong now reach about \$100,000 annually and are likely to show a notable increase.

MORE EDUCATED FARMERS NEEDED

Too Many Doctors and Lawyers, Says Report by Secretary of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, (D. C.), June 23.—The secretary of agriculture says in a recent statement: "The department of agriculture is organizing just now to take farm demonstration work into the Northern states. Two classes of men are required for this work: First, in each county a first rate farmer who has been a success on his farm and who understands practically, without much theory except what he may have incidentally picked up, now to handle the soil, the plant, and the animal. Second, over large districts and states a different class of men is wanted, who have an agricultural college training, combined with its application to practice in the field.

"As we read the daily papers and see the reports of the thousands of young men who are graduated in law throughout the country, the reflection naturally comes, what a pity that the great demand of the farm for intelligent men is not being more considered by our educational institutions. There is not law work for more than a small per cent of these young men. No doubt the education and mental training they have had will make them brighter men, but there are no more waiting for them—that is, for more than a very small percentage of them—while the fields are crying aloud for trained men.

"Housekeepers are complaining of the cost of living. It would seem to be wise for our educators in their national meetings to consider these problems. It might be wise to consider about how many young lawyers will be needed in the next year to take the place of the older men who are dropping out. That could be very easily determined. Then, if the attention of this class of students were called to the demand of the industries for educated men, a different direction might be given to many young men who seem to 'draw their bows at a venture.'

"This applies to more than the lawyer. There are no doubt far more young physicians being turned out from the educational institutions of the country than there are patients for. Wrong direction has been given to the education of many young men, and yet there is nothing more difficult to change than the old system of education.

"In his sixth annual report (1911), as president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett says:

"According to the census tables there were in the United States in 1900, 132,000 physicians and surgeons. In the bulletin on medical education, issued by the foundation in 1910, it was calculated, after careful investigation, that 2000 graduated annually from the medical schools would furnish an ample supply of new physicians to take the places left vacant by death and other causes, and to keep pace with the growth of population.

"Assuming, and it is evidently an extravagant assumption, that the proportion of lawyers to the population should be as large as the proportion of physicians, 1700 graduates annually from the law schools would be sufficient to maintain even the present crowded stage of the legal profession. As a matter of fact, in June, 1910, the law schools numbered 4183; and this takes no account of the large percentage of lawyers who are admitted to the bar without having received a law school diploma. If we place the per capita need of a lawyer at the same figure as the need of a physician, and disregard all who enter the profession without completing successfully a law school course, it is evident that the output of the law schools of the present day is far in excess to any necessary demand.

"It is certain that the demand for lawyers and physicians is much more than met by the professional schools today. It is equally certain that the demand for educated farmers is strikingly neglected."

"Every human being," said the professor, "sends out psychic waves."

"Do I send out psychic waves?" demanded the pretty girl.

"You do."

"And are they marcelled?"

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CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The mother's Friend.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria. Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. TRAVIS, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Is the housewife's best friend, lightening her burdens as well as the food. Wherever K C is used you will find healthy, happy families and a contented housewife. Complies with all pure food laws, both State and National. Jaques Mfg. Co., Chicago



Pau ka Hana

is just soap with a Hawaiian name. But it is a mighty good article. It has more suds, really the most important item of soap manufacture, than any soap brought here. If you have any loyalty in your composition and believe in boosting home productions, all things being equal, decide to use PAU KA HANA in your home for washing clothes or wood.

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